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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 2. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the *Atlantique* at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathan Campello:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said, 'I think I feel better now,' and then 'the giddiness has already gone.'"

A few hours after the first dose she got up and from that time on has been free from the disease.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine schoolship "Srimiento" will leave on February 20th on another extended practice cruise.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th says that dysentery of an epidemic character is raging in that city.

—It is announced that ex-President Egusquiza, of Paraguay, is returning to Buenos Aires in June to negotiate a commercial treaty.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 19th says that many Uruguayans are emigrating to Brazil to escape the recruiting now going on throughout Uruguay.

—From January 1st of the current year Argentina resumes the full service of amortization of her foreign debt, which has been suspended for several years.

—A Santiago telegram says that 30 cannon have been landed at Mollendo for the Bolivian army. Eight thousand rifles and 1,500 subvers are also expected there.

—Last year the municipality of Buenos Aires captured 12,865 vagabond dogs in the streets, of which 11,530 were killed and 1,274 were returned to their owners.

—According to a Lima dispatch, the Argentine government has withdrawn its protection to Peru in case of a war with Chili. The Peruvians were very silly to pin faith to any such promise on the part of Argentina, one of the most hopelessly selfish nations of South America.

—It is said that the veterinary surgeon Lecler, commissioned by the Argentine government to study the horse and cattle disease called *gueña-cadeiras*, has discovered a vaccine against that disease. Perhaps it will be good policy to wait for practical trials of the remedy before accepting the claim.

—The pest is beginning to make things lively again at the River Plate. Buenos Aires reports suspected cases at Montevideo, and the latter has imposed four days quarantine on arrivals from San Nicolas, where suspected cases have been reported. Other cases are said to have appeared at Tucuman.

—The civil court has confirmed the sentence of Judge Garcia in the will case of the late Mrs. Hannah Langworthy and has declared that her daughter Florence is her sole heiress. A niece had disputed the will, but is by this sentence non-suited. The properties left by Mrs. Langworthy are the Basal and Florencia colonies in the province of Santa Fe. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.—An agreement has, the *S. A. Journal* understands, been closed between the Royal Mail Steamship Company and the River Plate Fresh Meat Company for the exportation of chilled beef to England. The fine steamers of the former company running to the River Plate will accordingly be fitted with special chambers for chilling purposes, and the Fresh Meat Company will send to England a cargo by each boat. This is a new departure in the Argentine meat trade.—Owing to the facilities extended by the Uruguayan government for the laying of the new direct cable between Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, the Western Telegraph Company has been able to make a substantial reduction, of 20 per cent for private persons and of 30 per cent for press messages, in the tariffs to Brazil. The new tariff for private persons, which is already in force, is as follows:—For all stations in the southern zone, as far as and including Rio Janeiro, \$0.235 per word; for all stations in the northern zone, as far as and including Pará, \$0.435 per word. The former tariff ranged from 30 to 80 cents. —*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 10.—The cable reports that in Rio there has been a conference between the ministers of Chile, Argentina and the government of Brazil with reference to the formation of an alliance for the protection of South America against outside aggression and it is further said that the basis of the accord will be compulsory arbitration of any question which may arise on this continent. This movement would indicate a quality of statesmanship which we wish we could attribute to the governments of this continent. It is what should be done, but we are not prepared to give credit to the report, for we are unused to such statesmanship. —*Buenos Aires Herald*, Jan. 11. [The cable seems to have been mistaken, for the statement is authoritatively denied here. An alliance between these three states just now would be next to impossible. —*Ed. News*.]—While the national government is endeavoring to secure an outlet for our surplus cattle, our municipality is doing its utmost to lower the local consumption by means of further taxes, thus placing meat out of the reach of the poorer classes. The law recently passed by the municipal council, a tax of \$5 into force during 1901, establishes a tax of \$5 for every dead bullock, \$4 each for cows and calves, \$10 per grown pig, \$1 per sucking pig and \$1 per sheep, brought into this city for food from rural districts. Besides those enormous taxes, the carts carrying the meat to the markets are taxed; the markets are also taxed; another tax is levied on the market-stall where the meat is sold, and the very seller has to pay another tax. The meat-trade, like every other local trade where the laboring classes are concerned, is thus hampered to an excessive degree by a council which is supposed to be the legislative body of a corporation of the people, for the people and by the people. The system is a crying scandal and a perfect disgrace to civilization. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.—During the year 1900 the Buenos Aires custom-house revenue amounted to \$78,835,640 paper and \$787,395 gold. The figures for 1899 were respectively \$51,163,356 and \$14,385,180. —*Review*.—We see that in a late meeting of the sugar manufacturers, held at the *locale* of the sugar trust, a resolution was adopted to export the quantity of 50,000 bags in order to relieve the market of an excess of production over consumption. As we understand it, there is a premium paid by government on the amount of value of sugar exported to foreign parts, and even if this were sold at a loss, it would be preferable to the trust having to submit to a reduction in prices in the domestic markets. But surely the consumers at home should have some consideration shown them, and if protection on the excessive scale at present accorded it, cannot prevent the ingenious working to a loss, it is only fair to assume that government interference is a mistake that should be remedied as soon as possible. The production and consumption might be brought into nearer relation were the price of the commodity lowered, and import duties on the foreign article reduced so as to constitute a fair competition in the trade. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.—The miller's congress was opened by the minister of agriculture on Tuesday, when representatives from the different branches of the trade and milling societies were present. He said that the milling industry was detained by passing difficulties, which it was necessary for those interested to look for means of overcoming. He said that the conditions of the Brazilian market are far superior to those that had to be met 10 years ago, when the reciprocity treaty with the United States was in force. From 1895, however, we were able to meet the American on even ground, but on account of differences in exchange, for sanitary questions, for dear maritime freights, our share in the Brazilian market has been very advantageous to the Brazilians. Now Americans were endeavoring to establish differential duties in their favor. He was afraid that Argentine mills gave very different results from American mills in consequence of their inferiority in the question of packing and of the cost of transport, which is often \$6 per ton to Rio, \$9 to Pernambuco, and \$8 to Bahia, this being from 18.40 to 27.60 per cent of the value of the flour. He therefore recommended special attention to the expenses of production and elaboration, cost of transport by land and sea, cost of barrels and bags, prices in the market and export prices, so as to ascertain the difficulties that have to be overcome in introducing Argentine flour into other South American countries. He concluded by stating that in the name of the President of the republic, the conclusions arrived at by the conference should be carefully studied and if possible acted upon when the opportunity arrives. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 12.—In a notice which appears in the *Nacion* of Sunday last, that paper calls attention to the fact that by law promulgated on December 1895 a term of three years is given for the presentation and exchange of the National Bank notes of former emissions, after which period, such notes are to be considered of no value, and consequently, so much gain to the national treasury, for, even if presented subsequently, they would not be converted. The three years spoken of have now been actually covered, with two years to spare, and we are told that there are still represented some thirty millions of dollars, which the government considers lawful prize, and represented by notes that must have been actually destroyed or lost, otherwise they had been presented before this time. The assumption appears to be fair enough, and yet, in spite of the material obligation of the law being complied with, there is a moral aspect of it which we hardly think the government should disallow, or cease to take heed of. The large bulk of the notes represented by those not passed in for exchange would appear to be of the small denominations, amongst which, owing to their wider and more frequent circulation, it is quite understandable that the loss, from one cause or other, would be immensely larger than in those of higher denominations. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 12.—The convenience, to passengers coming from Europe, brought about by the abolition of the quarantine system, and the substitution for it of the fumigation of passengers and their luggage, should be one of considerable moment when taking into account the saving of time and money both for passengers and the owners of the steamers in which they travel. There are, however, serious troubles to be put to the account of the other side, and one of them appears to be that, for the purposes of disinfection, passengers and their luggage are separated, and sometimes go in different vessels to Martin Garcia, the scene of the double ordeal they have to submit to. The separation is fatal for many of those who have just freshly arrived in a new country, for they find that, when their belongings are returned to them, in many instances, their boxes and trunks have been opened, and the contents stolen, in part. This kind of reception in the land to which they have come, with the purpose of finding here a second fatherland, is the reverse of hospitable, as it is, also, of honest. And yet, to obtain redress, for many of these unfortunate is simply an impossibility. In the place, the difficulty of the language is in the way, and in the second, although the blazon of the country informs us that in the eye of the law all are equal, they have no advocate to whom to apply, nor even explain their grievances. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 12.

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Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17.480.078\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11.156.739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

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and yet do no harm either to the foreign banks or to the trade of the country. Meanwhile there is great depression, which will probably last for a considerable time. But, on the other hand, the coffee crop promises well, and the exports of rubber are large. After a while trade will revive, and the sound policy pursued by the government will produce its effect.

From *The Review of the River Plate*, B. Aires, Jan. 5. LOCUSTS.

So little has been heard of damage done to the crops by locusts for the past two seasons that the general public has probably forgotten the scare produced four years ago when the pest invaded the quintas of Buenos Aires and did immense good by giving us a practical demonstration of what they were, and waking the central government up to the absolute necessity of spending money and labor upon their extinction.

Committees were formed and money was lavishly expended. A certain amount of waste, and, as usual, considerable abuse of authority was shown in different places, but the consequence has undoubtedly been that the plague has been brought within certain bounds, and those have proved false prophets, and they were many, who declared that locust committees were worse than useless and that the reduction of locusts was an impossibility.

We do not deny that the man who finds himself in the midst of a "unanga" of locusts legions long and wide, winging their way through the air so thickly as to obscure the light of the sun; or who sees "hoppers" covering the camps inches deep as far as the eye can reach on all sides, may fairly be excused for believing that man cannot cope with such an enemy, but men have been found who possess sufficient energy, perseverance, and observation to enable them to work out the problem of extinction, and direct the labor of others in such a manner as to get down to the bed rock of the pest and to bring it under control.

Such a man is Mr. Oliver C. James of Caracará who has probably observed the locust more carefully and closely, and knows more about him than any other man in Argentina, and from him do we learn that if the work which has been going on for the past three years is persevered in, it will be possible to keep the locusts permanently in check at a relatively small cost.

The effect already produced gives us ground for unhesitating belief in Mr. James's dictum, which is confirmed by our personal knowledge of that gentleman's invariable cautiousness of statement, but at the same time we have no doubt that there will be many systematic opponents of every idea that does not emanate from their own brain, who will be ready to swear that the result would have been precisely the same if no locust commission had been formed, nor anything done whatever to quell the locust plague.

And the reflection that this plague can after all be kept in check is all the more consolatory to us inasmuch as we have received a copy of Professor Bruner's second report to the merchants' locust investigation committee of Buenos Aires, which was thought advisable because considerable additional data have been accumulated concerning the migratory locust in Argentina since the issue early in 1898 of the first report.

While studying the veritable locust, the *schistocerca gregaria*, much more information has been gathered concerning various other locusts native to this country, and to judge from the report before us the varieties of this dreadful creature are apparently endless.

The list of genera, subfamilies, and species of the insect to be found within the limits of this republic is nothing less than appalling and we recommend its careful study to those who are inclined to underestimate the efforts of those who have labored to make agriculture possible concurrent with the existence of these awful grasshoppers.

This report contains further interesting details as to the habits, flights, &c., of the locust, while Professor Bruner seems to have reached the decisive conclusion that the female lays only one cartouche of eggs, which, seeing that each cartouche contains from 80 to 120 individuals, is another crumb of consolation.

Professor Bruner also quotes Mr. James as to the natural enemies of the locust, as follows:—"There was also a marked increase in the number of birds, and the toads in all parts of this province (Santa Fé) particularly appeared in almost alarming numbers, so that the work of destruction carried on by these unobtrusive friends of the agriculturist was quite an appreciable factor in the whole country. The most noticeable feature in this increase of locust destroyers was the number of beetles (*Trox—champi*) to be found wherever the eggs were deposited. Almost as soon as the female locust began perforating the ground, certainly immediately after the eggs were laid, the *champi* put in an appearance, and as many as 20 to 30 of the beetles have been seen at work by close observers, in the earth about one bed of 'cartouches'."

Thus Mr. James again comes to the rescue and restores an equanimity which was inclined to be disturbed by the results of Professor Bruner's further studies, although we are glad to have received the report which shows the closest and most careful observation, and we recommend its perusal to all those who are interested in the agricultural future of this beautiful country.

More than all we are gratified to know that the locust is not going to eat us out of house and home.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the São Paulo Athletic Club is to be held at the "Progreçores" (Rua 15 de Novembro), São Paulo, on the 26th inst. at 8 p. m. From the treasurer's report, a copy of which has been forwarded to us, we should consider the club to be in a very satisfactory condition. It has no patrimony, and it has had some heavy expenditures to meet during the last two years in fitting up a new ground, but it has all been done easily and without incurring debt. The statement shows that during 1899 and 1900 the expenses on the new grounds were:

Disbursements arranging ground for year 1899	9,579\$700
Disbursements arranging ground for year 1900	2,198\$070
Paid Geo. Krug & Filhos for building pavilion, drainage, etc.	9,533\$000
Total,	21,310\$770
Donations received year 1899	16,270\$000
" " " 1900	2,500\$000
Transfer from Club funds.	2,540\$770
Total,	21,310\$770

For the past year the total receipts for maintenance, etc., were 12,836\$240, of which 8,175\$000 were from entrance fees and subscriptions, 666\$900 profits from the bar, 772\$900 cash from lawn tennis club, and 2,670\$840 cash balance from 1899. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of 45\$750, and club material, bar stock, etc., valued at 2,386\$500. Among the expenditures were 2,200\$ for groundrent, 2,804\$800 groundmen's wages, 3,105\$700 for laying out two new tennis courts, deficit on new ground 2,508\$770, and club material 1,080\$600. The club is to be congratulated on its prosperous condition.

—The municipality of Trempe-Laueuen refuse to make any alteration in their taxes on agricultural machinery. Every threshing machine with its accessories has now to pay a tax of \$400, instead of the government tax of \$250, in spite of the law which forbids the municipalities to put any extra tax on them. It is said that the machine owners will refuse to pay this extra tax, and if the municipalities insist, intend appealing to the courts about it. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

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Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

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Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 22nd 1901.

THE sad news of the Queen's critical illness at Osborne has been the absorbing preoccupation in our English-speaking colonies for the last three or four days, and the cable dispatches from England have been awaited with intense anxiety and distress. At such a moment the Anglo-Saxon world is one in thought and feeling. The aged Queen of Great Britain, whose long life has borne such a rich fruitage, is the chief of the whole Anglo-Saxon family, and she has the love and reverence of every member of that family in every part of the world. Her influence on the progress of the world during the last half century has been as beneficent as it has been widespread. She has done much to promote loyalty among her own subjects, to encourage art, literature and science, to purify customs and morals, to mitigate suffering, and to elevate the downtrodden. Her reign has been the most brilliant as well as the longest one in English annals. The progress of civilization in that period has been without parallel, for it has not only surpassed the Elizabethan period in brilliancy, but it has surpassed all periods in material growth. It has been her good fortune to witness the most important discoveries and inventions thus far in the world's history, and to see them applied to the uses of civilization. And it has contributed not a little to her own pleasure and satisfaction to see all that is best and most useful applied to the needs of her own country and people. It is good to have lived at such a time, and to have lived such a life. Hers has been a beautiful life, and a useful life. We can not hope that the laws of nature will be changed for her, however much we may desire to see her life prolonged, and we must therefore wait for the unavoidable end, conscious that her influence as a sovereign and as a woman will still remain with us, a heirloom for the whole race.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

Attention was called in our last issue to the unexplained disappearance of an item of 37,984,437\$584, which figured in the balance sheet of the Banco da Republica of 31st August last under the title of "redemption fund."

The new administration of the bank has courteously informed us that this item still figures in the balance sheet, though under a different title. The amount entered was the balance due the federal treasury under the settlement of February preceding, but the bank had nothing to do with the destination of the money, which the minister of finance had set apart for redemption purposes. In the reorganization of the bank this title was dropped, as it had no special significance in the bank's accounts, and it appeared in the balance sheet of 31st

December under the title of "*Federal Treasury*," account in liquidation" the amount then due being 20,201,436\$203. This month, the bank informs us, the balance on that account will be completely liquidated, the bank paying it off with 3 % *inscrípções*, so that in the balance sheet for January the item will not appear.

With regard to advances to commerce by means of discounts, the bank informs us that it is doing everything possible to meet the requirements of business men in that direction. The director in charge of this branch of the business says that no application offering adequate security has been refused and that the bank is ready to make advances on good security at any time. The government has not supplied the funds promised for this purpose because the cash balance of the bank is thus far sufficient for all requirements.

As for our assumption that the bank is passing collaterals and other securities from old to new account, the administration says that this is perfectly true and that it is a natural consequence in the settlement of maturing obligations. Every renewed obligation is of course passed to new account. Our comment on this point was not a criticism; we were simply seeking to explain the modifications in the two balance sheets and could only assume that these transfers were being made, which, it will be seen, was perfectly correct.

With regard to the subject of advances to commerce, it will be noted that the declaration of the bank's managers fully confirms the position we have taken in these columns in regard to the desperate state of business affairs in this capital. The balance sheet of the bank does not discriminate between renewals and new business, but we may assume, we think, that the advances on new account have been very limited. If, now, the bank has not refused to advance against good securities, then the logical conclusion is that the business community of Rio de Janeiro has been reduced to a state where it can no longer offer the security which the bank requires. No one disputes the assumption that money is needed, for there is great distress and failures are occurring with alarming frequency. But the restrictions imposed on trade and the daily increasing exactions of the tax-collectors have so reduced trade and exhausted the resources of both merchant and consumer, that the former is no longer in a condition to offer the securities for advances which are required in all commercial communities. This is not a difficulty for the bank to solve, for it has passed beyond the domain of banking facilities. It is purely a question of government, a question of public relief. Trade and industry are suffering strangulation and the people are exhausted and impoverished.

THE *Jornal do Commercio* in its issue of last Thursday claims to be authorized to contradict the report of negotiations between the minister of foreign affairs and the Chilean minister for a triple alliance of Brazil, Chili and Argentina. It was hardly worth while to contradict the report. The bad feeling engendered by the visits exchanged by the presidents of Brazil and Argentina renders such an alliance almost impossible.

AS OUR readers will remember, we have had occasion to say that the government evidently failed to comprehend the object of the funding scheme, which in our opinion was intended to give the Brazilian people three years' respite from the payment of interest on the foreign debt, so that they might thus have time to obtain permanent relief from some of the oppressive burdens that are retarding the development of the country's resources. If this view of the subject is correct, what the government had to do in furtherance of the scheme was to adopt a thorough retrenchment policy that would enable it to reduce taxes. But, instead of reducing the people's burdens the government has largely increased them and, unless another moratorium is obtained, the country on the 1st of next July will begin to meet increased liabilities with its resources depleted by exorbitant taxation. Ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino has recently travelled in Europe, where he had an opportunity of ascertaining the views of creditors of Brazil, and from an interview which he has had with a representative of the *Pais* we learn that those views are in perfect accord with the opinion expressed in these columns.

The sharp criticism of the *Journal do Commercio* in regard to municipal extravagance in the collection of revenue, seems to have led our big contemporary into a perfect quagmire. First the *Paz* disputes the statement that it costs 12,000,000 to collect 10,000,000 of municipal revenue and shows by the budget that it costs only 1,311,132. And then comes an alderman, who mildly informs the *Journal* that he has no desire to correct the official organ of the council, but there is not one single figure in your item which is correct. He shows that the municipal revenues were 20,581 contos, and the costs of collection 1,465 contos. As for the federal returns, he says the revenues are 282,021 contos and the costs of collection 16,441 contos. It is to be feared that the *Journal* will soon fall under the lash of its protégé and be advised to stop writing finance. To be told by an alderman that not a single figure in such a statement is correct, is humiliating enough to compel one to throw up his official organ and prove his statements by the quotation of chapter and verse.

We cannot imagine how the impression got out that the collapse of the native banks in September last was due to exchange speculation. There was no excuse offered by these banks of that description, nor has any well-informed person here attempted to formulate any such excuse. It is not even charged that these banks had gone unduly into recent exchange speculations, consequently there is no foundation for the assumption that their difficulties were due to that cause. Indirectly, of course, they may have suffered, for the losses among private speculators and business men during the recent forced rise in the rate of exchange were very heavy, and this may have led to some change in the banks' assets, though their cash balances did not show any alarming withdrawals. The sober truth is that these banks went under because of bad management. The Banco da Republica was stuffed full of worthless securities, and had been carrying on a very unsafe business. No bank in the world could have stood up under such a burden, nor have continued long under such management. Naturally, when the Banco da Republica collapsed, other local banks were prejudiced and had to follow suit. And as the native banks all through the country are loosely managed and rarely have sufficient cash reserves to meet a crisis, the tendency to withdraw deposits everywhere because of the trouble in Rio, led many others to suspend cash payments and to seek an accord with their creditors. The trouble came from criminally bad management, and not from exchange speculations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ICARAHY SERVICES.

Hotel Metropole,

Jan. 22, 1901.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir, — I am anxious to inform the church people at Icarahy by means of *The Rio News*, with your permission, that owing to the rains and hot weather, the last of the series of Services there will take place (D. V.) next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, at Miss Standen's residence, which has been kindly placed at my disposal at all times for the purpose of holding these Services.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN D'ARCY,

British Chaplain.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram from S. Paulo says that prominent planters who have coffee stored at Santos have decided to hold it until prices rise.

—Telegrams from Espírito Santo report an improvement in that state. The rains have greatly improved the outlook for coffee, which promises a better crop, and this will improve the financial situation.

—As no complaints have as yet been received of "too much rain," we may conclude that the season is progressing so favorably that the planters have nothing whatever to complain about. And this is so unusual that it is worthy of record.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Provincia*, of Pará, says that Gov. Paes de Carvalho is to be appointed minister to Austria-Hungary.

—Frost in Brazil in the middle of summer! This is what a Curitiba telegram of the 17th inst. endeavors to induce us to believe.

—On the night of the 12th inst. 7 prisoners made their escape from prison at Uberaba by breaking through the floor and digging their way out.

—Ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna arrived in the city of Bahia from his plantation on the 18th inst. His enemies welcomed him with a hostile demonstration.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* celebrated its eighth anniversary on the 17th inst. and in honor of that event published an issue of 40 pages printed in colors. The *Commercio* enjoys widespread popularity in São Paulo, and has our best wishes for a long and prosperous career.

—Telegrams from Bahia contradict the report that partisans of ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna are endeavoring to excite an insurrection in the interior of the state.

—A telegram from Pernambuco says that the police authorities have prohibited certain popular amusements at which murders have been recently committed.

—The governor of Bahia has dismissed a police delegate for assaulting one of the editors of the *Diário de Notícias*. *Muito bem!* Something must be done to make the authorities observe the law.

—The S. Paulo *Estado* hears that the colonel commanding the police brigade of that state proposes a new uniform for the men, making them something like the national guard uniform. Would it not be better to suspend these expensive changes for the moment, and devote a little more attention to discipline?

—There was a violent altercation on the 18th in the Amazonas state assembly, which resulted in Deputy Gaspar Guimarães drawing a revolver and shooting the administrator of the postoffice, whose injuries are considered grave. The assassin first fled, but later on delivered himself up and claimed parliamentary immunities.

—At the station of Elias Fausto, on the Itú railway, São Paulo, a notice was posted some days ago declaring: "The commerce of Elias Fausto, which has been compelled to close its doors because of the heavy taxes of the municipal council of Monte Mor, is dead." Obituary notices of that character could be posted in many other places.

—The Bahia municipal council has approved the project presented by the committees of justice and public works authorizing the renewal of the contract with the Queimados company for the water supply of the city, under certain conditions, and also obliging consumers occupying houses paying an annual rent of over 36\$ to use *penas d'agua*.

—Recent telegrams from the Amazon state the Brazilian revolutionists in the Acre district have defeated the Bolivians at all points and are driving them out of the country. The news comes down by one of the river steamers, but there is nothing said as to its authenticity. It should be remembered that the territory is large, very sparsely settled, covered with forests, and has only river communication between distant points.

—It is asserted by a press item that the state of Pará exported last year 18,627,551 kilos of rubber, valued at 167,647,958\$, and 2,968,127 kilos of cacao, valued at 2,671,348\$. The state of Amazonas exported 8,813,112 kilos of rubber, valued at 19,318,805\$ in the same period. We do not consider the figures trustworthy, and give them with reserve. They will serve to show, however, that there is no justification for the financial crises in those states.

—Telegrams published in the *Dia* state that ex-President Prudente de Moraes is preparing a manifesto in which he will give the reasons why he and his friends oppose the government of President Campos Sales. Deputies Adolpho Gordo, Bueno de Andrade and Elmiundo da Fonseca, say the telegrams will support the ex-president. In our opinion he will also be supported by Deputy Miranda de Azevedo and perhaps by other members of the São Paulo delegation in congress.

—A Pará telegram announces the arrival there, coming from Liverpool, of the Bolivian commission under Sr. Adolpho Bolivian, charged with the location of the sources of the Rio Javary. The commission consists of Bolivian, chief; Zumbana, secretary; Stockell and Munzo, engineers; Fox, physician; and Cross, mechanical engineer. The instruments were adjusted in England, and the commission is expecting a special steamer to convey them to their destination.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It was announced on the 15th that traffic had been suspended on the Bananal railway, owing to the overflow of the Rio Bananal.

—The subscription for the new shares to be issued by the Paulista company was closed on the 15th, with applications for twice the number of shares required.

—The Leopoldina system suffered considerable damage from the recent heavy rains, interruptions to traffic occurring on the Porto Novo, Sumidouro, Serra and S. Gerardo lines. The Villa Isabel company has requested permission to reduce the fare to two reis on two sections of its tramway lines in this city. This is a surprise to everyone, as the rule is to increase fares.

—The last report of the União-Sorocabana company shows an extension in 1899 of 905 kilometres, assets of an aggregate 148,749,668\$322, traffic earnings in 1899 9,181,639\$090, and expenses of 5,949,663\$970, showing a surplus of 3,487,975\$120. And yet the company can not pay interest on its foreign debentures!

—A curious example of the complicated methods employed in the administration of the state railways has recently been made public. The agent at the station of the Central railway in this city sold a ticket to Dr. Pires Brandão for a station to which traffic had been suspended, and then refused to refund the money. Dr. Pires Brandão applied to the courts and the railway was compelled to pay him 18\$8427. To get the money the decision him was taken to the minister of finance, who recommended payment, and then the President of the republic signed a decree opening a special credit for the payment of the debt.

—The *Correio* of Campinas is informed that the directors of the Mogiana line propose to pay a dividend for the second half of 1900 at the rate of 1\$ per paid-up share, and 4\$700 on shares with 50\$ paid up.

—Another heavy landslide at João Ayres station (Minas) on the Central railway occasioned a new interruption to traffic on the 15th inst. It was expected that the line would be cleared in four days, but as the rains continue falling the outlook is not promising. Subsequent reports increase the obstruction and state that eight days will be required to clear the line.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 12th January were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency	210,810\$
idem last year	307,889\$
Decrease for week	97,079\$
Equivalent in gold this year (9%)	8,674
idem last year (7 11/32%)	9,421
Decrease in sterling for week	747
Total receipts since January 1	14,404
idem last year	15,334
Decrease since January 1	930

SHIPPING NOTES

—A Montevideo telegram says the American cruises "Chicago" and "Atlanta" have left for Brazilian ports.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th says the steamers "Medico" and "Villa" were receiving cargoes of flour for Brazil.

—A telegram of the 15th says the firemen, engineers and sailors of ships in the docks at Buenos Aires have struck for higher wages.

—The Spanish frigate "Nautillus," employed as a naval schoolship, which has been anchored in this port for the past week, sailed for Montevideo on the 18th inst.

—Will the government take note of the fact that there are now only six foreign sailing vessels in port? At the same period of 1892 (Jan. 18th) there were 91 in port.

—A London telegram of the 15th inst. says the ill-fated steamer "Highland Prince" had arrived at Shields, and had reported five deaths from bubonic pest during the voyage home from the River Plate. The owners should now give the ship a thorough cleansing, disinfecting and refitting before another voyage is undertaken.

LOCAL NOTES

—The payment of arrears of wages to employees of the street-cleaning service was begun on the morning of the 16th.

—The Bolivian minister at this capital, Dr. Salinas Vega, has resigned, and is to be succeeded by Dr. Pinella.

—The *Paz* has been publishing during the past week an interview with ex-vic-president Manoel Victorino on the political situation.

—It is now claimed that the mosquito is the medium by which yellow fever poison is transmitted from one person to another.

—Yesterday and to-day again show an extremely high temperature, which is perhaps largely due to the humidity of the atmosphere.

—A Lima telegram of the 19th says the new Chilean minister to Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Maria del Solar, would leave for this capital on the 21st.

—It was announced on the 17th that the credentials of Barão do Rio Branco, as minister to Berlin, and Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, as minister to London, had been signed.

—New regulations have been adopted for collecting the stamp tax on the commissions of officers in the national guard. As this affects a pure luxury, we have no criticism to make.

—The minister of war has ordered the selection of a place near Obidos, Pará, for the concentration of the national forces stationed in the 1st military district (Pará and Amazonas.)

—The health authorities continue to worry householders with their arbitrary exactions. We should like to know by what right a medical inspector can condemn and close up a building?

—The Bolivian minister has formally protested against the assaults on steamers proceeding to Acre and the seizure of their cargoes. Such seizures are very properly characterized as piracy.

—It is announced that Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart., the new British minister to Brazil, will embark at Southampton for this capital on February 15th. He will come on the R. M. S. "Danube".

—The statement that the diplomatic representative of Chile had had a conference with the minister of foreign affairs with reference to an alliance between Argentina, Brazil and Chile, is declared to be inexact.

—The minister of finance was slightly indisposed about the middle of last week, but the timely application of a revenue stamp brought him around at once. Price 300 reis each; 5 per cent off on a quantity.

—The death of Judge Gonçalves de Carvalho causes a vacancy in the supreme tribunal. We should like to see some eminent jurist appointed to fill this vacancy, but the chances are that a politician or protégé will be selected.

—The weather last week was most variable, some days being extremely hot and others delightfully cool. There were three violent storms that caused considerable damage, there being loss of life as well as of property.

—A heavy thunder-storm occurred here on Saturday evening last, and considerable damage was done by the rain. The Central railway between the suburban stations of Meyer and Engenho Novo was inundated, owing to a landslide.

—The Christopher Columbus beneficent society had a meeting on the 16th inst. Christopher was not present we believe, but this had no influence on the meeting for it was known that his descendants are fully in accord with the benevolent purposes of its members.

—The German Legation at Petropolis gave an entertainment on the 20th in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of Prussia. The diplomatic corps, state officials and leading members of the German colony were present, and many others called to pay their compliments.

—An exceptionally heavy rainfall occurred in this city and vicinity on the night of the 15th, continuing through the whole day and part of the night of the 16th. The rains extended up into the interior as well swelling the rivers, obstructing the railways and causing heavy prejudices.

—An insane man named Ulrich went to the Brazilian consulate in Paris, according to a telegram of the 15th, and demanded a passage to Brazil, claiming to be a general in the Brazilian army. The consul refused to accede to his wishes, whereupon the madman gave the consul and his staff (three persons) a beating.

—Our Santos friends inform us that our letter advising an error in the table of batting averages for the past cricket season, was not delivered by the postoffice, and it was not until after our last issue was received that the letter was found. This was the reason the correction to the table published was not sent forward.

—On Saturday last Councillor Ruy Barbosa published his resignation of the chief editorship of the *Imprensa*, but was induced during the day to reconsider his decision and to continue at the head of that journal. His state of health, however, will not permit him to take an active part in the direction of that paper during the next three or four weeks.

—We see by our native contemporaries that General Agollo has designed a new plan of uniforms for the army. The general is apparently unaware that money is a little scarce just now and that we are approaching the period for resuming interest payments on our foreign debt. The minister of war should send him around to talk with the minister of finance.

—The princelings, dukelings, countings and other impetuous titelings and upperlings of Europe have received a tremendous shock through the announcement that Miss Rockefeller, daughter of the richest man in the world, is to marry a poor Yankee lawyer. If American heiresses are to conduct themselves in this manner, European titles will soon be suffering inconceivable hardships.

—Our Paris contemporary *Le Brésil* of the 30th ult. brings us an interesting supplement, containing portraits of Barão do Rio Branco and his secretaries, the Swiss tribunal of arbitration, and a fine view of the Swiss federal palace at Berne. The work has been admirably done and the supplement will be a much appreciated addition to the printed records of this important decision.

—A reporter of the *Journal do Brazil*, who was arrested during the strike of the laborers employed in cleaning the streets of this city, is collecting evidence for the purpose of prosecuting for abuse of authority the official that ordered his arrest. This is right. If authorities are held strictly accountable for the abuses that they commit, we may expect them to become more circumspect in their conduct.

—The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 19th says that the central commission of the republican party at Rio de Janeiro will soon consult the party directors in the states to know what support it can count upon. Only after this consultation will the central commission break with ex-President Prudente de Moraes, who will then be proclaimed chief of the great opposition party to be organized throughout the whole country.

—[I see that 'our esteemed', observed Smalwytt, looking over the official advertisements of the *Braz'n*, is again on the warpath. His liver is perhaps troubling him, and his spleen—Lord help us!—his spleen! He doesn't want the *News* to talk twaddle, because it is a trespass on his territory; and now he objects to its discussing commerce. And why? Is he doing so much for commerce that he can claim an exclusive privilege?]

—The *Buenos Aires Herald* sometimes puzzles us in a most despicable manner. Some months ago, our contemporary advocated the settlement of 400 Boers in Argentina. And now, in commenting on a report that an attempt has been made to have them settle in Namaqualand, the *Herald* says: "It is not, however, likely that the German government would welcome such undesirable immigrants. Are we to understand that the *Herald* favors locating 'undesirable immigrants' in Argentina?"

—As anticipated, the director of the Central railway says the baggage belonging to Sr. Souza Botafogo was delivered to the Minas and Rio company at Cruzeiro intact and in perfect order. The latter company will likewise declare that the same baggage was delivered to the Muzambinho company exactly as received, and the Muzambinho will swear by all that's holy that it delivered the baggage safe and in order to Sr. Souza Botafogo. Is the latter quite sure that his baggage was tampered with?

—The *Dia* is publishing articles intended to show that the ex-governor of Amazonas, Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro, commonly known as *Pensador*, did not commit suicide, but was murdered. The *Dia* should be well supplied with proofs before making such a charge.

—I see that Deputy Barbosa Lima is calling attention to the fact that the street corners *endas* belong to the Portuguese, observed Samalmy as he sat down on our exchanges. «Well, suppose they do! I presume they have paid for them, which is more than I can say of the loafers of another nationality who are occupying the sidewalks on those same corners. And, by the way, would the honorable deputy tell us what nationality gives as the loafers and *fianciers* of the Ouvidor, and who will run the *vendas* when the Portuguese are driven out?»

—The *Dia* gave us on the 18th what must be considered a genuine journalistic coup. In our issue of the 8th we published an article on Acre affairs extracted from the *New York Times* of November 25th. Our enterprising colleagues were not quite satisfied with the entire article, word for word, as a telegram from New York, dated January 17th. And, besides that, it publishes the telegram in boldface type, in order to call attention to the subject. The *Dia* will accept our profound congratulations on this exhibition of enterprise.

—Among the new stamp taxes which it is whispered the minister and Serzedello have under consideration for next year, is one on physicians' prescriptions. Instead of having them stamped at the moment when written, the minister is said to have insisted that the stamping should be done at the chemists when the prescriptions are made up. This is contrary to Serzedello's wish, who foresees the escape of a goodly number of prescriptions, but for some inexplicable reason the minister insists on deferring the stamping. Of course this is all rumor and may not be exact.

—We are privately informed that a letter conveying an offer of marriage, or an acceptance of the same, or even furnishing testimony of the existence of an engagement of marriage, will not be considered as valid for any legal purpose unless duly stamped and cancelled by the writer on the date when the letter was written. The minister of finance says, we understand, that such letters are parts of a contract, and that such a contract must be properly stamped. It will spoil the poet of a love-letter to carry a duly cancelled revenue stamp, but it is expected that it will add not a little to the revenue.

—Some time ago a firm in this city posted a letter addressed to a customer residing at Tamboá, S. Paulo. The post-office by mistake sent the letter to Taubaté, and even after keeping it for 39 days failed to discover the mistake, returning it at the end of that time to the senders with the statement that at Taubaté there could be found no one of the name to which the letter was addressed. And strangely enough, the *Jornal do Commercio* suggests the desirability of having men in the post-office who can read handwriting! It is to be feared that the *Jornal* is again becoming un-patriotic.

—Sr. A. J. de Souza Botafogo writes to the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 16th that when his family left this city on the 10th inst. for Areado, Minas Gerais, the railway officials at the Central railway station refused to permit the luggage to proceed by the same train. The result was that when the luggage reached its destination, the trunks had all been broken open, their locks having been broken and their covers spoiled. All the new clothing, silks, shoes, overcoats, suits of casimere, etc., had been stolen, leaving only some books and worn clothing. He estimates the loss at 400\$. Of course no satisfaction will ever be obtained.

—The *Pais* of the 18th accuses the *Jornal do Commercio* of exaggeration in comparing the costs of collecting municipal revenue with those of collecting federal revenue. The *Pais* says the *Jornal*'s figures are purely phantasmagorical, as can be proved by reference to the figures of the municipal budget published Dec. 30th last, in which the costs of collection were given as 1,311,132\$000. The *Pais* then gives its *in quoque* by calling attention to the frauds and defalcations in the federal revenue offices, and to the costs of administering the water supply of this city, in which out of a total expenditure of 2,030 contos, 1,038 contos are expended on the personnel!

THE QUEEN'S ILLNESS.

The news of the Queen's serious illness, which began coming on Friday last, has caused a profound feeling of sorrow in our small colony. The telegrams have been confusing and sometimes evidently fictitious, but enough is known to assure us that Her Majesty's illness is extremely serious. It would appear from the slight news given in the telegrams that paralysis has occurred and that great difficulty has been experienced in administering food. According to the latest telegrams her strength is steadily declining, and a fatal termination is not far distant. News of her death may be received at any moment.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The sugar crop of Alagoas is estimated at 800,000 bags.

—Can anyone tell us why it is necessary to construct an artificial port in this bay?

—Argentina is finding but, to her surprise, that foreign governments are not influenced by an Argentine decree declaring the termination of the foot and mouth disease.

—The Amazon Steam Navigation Co. has declared a dividend for the past year of 5 shillings a share.

—The minister of finance has conceded exemption from import duties to The Ceará Gas Co. during the current year.

—During the last fortnight of December the sales of cattle at the *feiras* of Três Corações do Rio Verde, Minas Geraes, numbered 3,494 head, and aggregated 444,448\$000.

—The minister of finance has authorized the free dispatch at the custom house during the current year of material imported for the port works of The Riode Janeiro Harbour and Dock Company Limited.

—Here's a delicate question for the minister to settle. When a newspaper publishes a telegram which never passed over the wires, is it to be considered an evasion of the tax levied on telegrams by the state?

—We fully appreciate Minister Martinho's desire to economize, but at the same time we would like to have him use a little better quality of gum on his stamps. It is not a question of taste, but of adhesion.

—A telegram of the 18th inst. from Rio Grande do Sul states that the large bagging factory of Rheingantz has closed, throwing 300 operatives out of employment. On the next day the report was contradicted.

—Ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino stated some days ago in an interview with a representative of the *Pais* that, in his opinion the government had purposely caused the Banco da Republica's suspension of payments.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 18th complains of the bad delivery of its papers at various points. In some cases papers are removed from packages and are never recovered. It gives us much pleasure to place the *Jornal*'s complaint on record.

—A telegram from Pernambuco states that Mr. J. Daniel has been transferred from the Bahia branch of the London and Brazilian Bank to the Pernambuco branch, at which he will succeed as manager Mr. N. Harding, who has been manager for 21 years.

—The directory of the Santos Associação Commercial has elected the following officers for the current year:—Francisco de Andrade Coutinho, president; José Domingues Martins, vice-president; Antonio Candido Gomes, secretary; and Frederico Rose, treasurer.

—Mr. H. Kilburn Scott who recently opened an office in this city as a mining engineer, has now established a laboratory for analyses of minerals, etc. Owing to the progress the mining industry has made lately in this country a commercial laboratory is very much needed.

—In a recent editorial in the *Nacional* Deputy Barbosa Lima calls attention to the circumstance that in this country there is no street corner on which the *venda* does not belong to a Portuguese. It would seem that the nationalists, (formerly known as Jacobins) are seeking to stir up a crusade against the Portuguese retailers. He also declines against the employment of foreigners.

—At the end of last month the deposits on old account in the Banco da Republica still amounted to 18,609,635\$74. The bank is now notifying its creditors that it will shortly deposit in the national treasury all its claims balances. As the bank pays its creditors with 3%, government bonds issued for the express purpose, it seems to us that there is nothing to deposit in the treasury.

—In regard to the reported transfer of the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States to Washington the *Jornal do Brazil* says that here all that can be accomplished has already been done. We suspect that this is really the case and it is possible that at Washington negotiations may make a little more progress, though the Rio fiasco will be a stumbling-block for a time.

—Some of our colleagues notice the singular fact that the coasting steamer «Espírito Santo» which sailed for northern ports on the 12th inst., carried but one consignment of foodstuffs for the famine-stricken province of Ceará, viz., 30 bales of jerked beef valued at 3,000\$000. In compensation the steamer received for the same destination 142 packages of *confetti* (bits of colored paper used for throwing over people during carnival) valued at 4,400\$000. Hunger can not be pressing very heavily on Ceará when *confetti* is more in demand than meat.

—It appears from our Rio correspondent's telegram, published this morning, that the project recently submitted by the Brazilian government to the chambers has passed the third reading, and now goes to the senate. This project, a translation of which was published in the *Times* of October 25, is primarily intended to control speculation in exchanges, but it is so far-reaching that its workings must, in the opinion of the best judges, bring the business of the country to a stand still. All well-wishers of Brazil are dismayed at such recklessness, and, whether the project is withdrawn or largely modified, there can be no doubt that time will be required to remove the unpleasant feeling aroused by its mere proposal. It is impossible to ignore the disposition to adopt a high-handed policy which the Brazilian government has shown of late. Brazil still requires foreign capital for its development, and the present is a specially ill-circumstance for the government to shake the confidence of foreign investors by the adoption of arbitrary legislation of such a kind as this.—*The Times*, Dec. 15th.

—The minister of finance having been informed, through the department of foreign affairs and the Brazilian consulate in Paris, that the Paris court of cassation had decided it licit to use boric acid in butter as a means of preservation, has responded that the said sentence can exercise no influence in Brazil, whose legislation forbids the use of such substances in liquors and foodstuffs.

—A Pará telegram of the 17th says the Banco do Pará has offered the following terms to its creditors: 30 per cent in state apolices of the nominal value of 500\$ and 1,000\$, 6 per cent interest, at the prices of 475\$ and 950\$ (fractions less than 475\$ to be paid in 100\$ debentures of the Companhia Urbana, 8 per cents, at 95\$, and fractions less than 95\$ to be paid in money; 10 per cent in cash payable 31st May 1901, with interest accruing up to that date; and 60 per cent in promissory notes, earning 5 per cent interest, payable in four equal instalments on 30th October, 1901, 31st January, 31st July and 31st December, 1902. Creditors will have the option of accepting promissory notes due 30th June 1903 instead of the 30 per cent payable in apolices and debentures.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is reported that another shortage has been discovered in a government bureau.

—The federal treasury received 612,456\$118 on the 15th from the Central railway, this sum being the receipts for the preceding week.

—On Saturday last the minister of finance burned another thousand contos of paper money, in satisfaction of the conditions of the funding loan.

—The state of Parahyba is going to pay its creditors with 5% bonds issued expressly for this purpose. Sums of less than 100\$ will be paid in money.

—Several counterfeit 500\$ notes have appeared recently in this city. One of them is described as of the 6th estampa, 1st serie. Care should be taken in handling these notes.

—The Companhia Tecidos de Lã da Trijuna is announcing the issue of 1,250 debentures of the nominal value of 200\$. The price of issue is 180\$ per debenture and the rate of interest 8% per annum.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* says that much curiosity was excited at the treasury last Tuesday by a payment made to a journalist. The money was carried away in a bag, which some persons estimated (on what basis is not stated) would hold about 240,000\$.

—The following returns of customs receipts for December, in addition to those which we have previously published, have been made public:

	1900	1899
Paranáguá	230,309\$953	303,509\$215
Santa Catharina	128,538\$133	141,525\$030

—Some time ago it was stated that consumption tax agents had not been paid for several months and now a telegram from Pernambuco asserts that the custom-house employés at that port have not received their pay for December. If the government does not putatively pay the employés engaged in collecting the public revenue, it is safe to say that the payment of many other expenses has been postponed.

—The *Jornal* of the 16th hears that the assistance extended to the municipality to enable it to pay certain employés, was accompanied by an agreement on the part of the prefect to reduce expenses in municipal administration. It appears that the municipality spends 12,000,000\$ in the collection of 19,000,000\$ while the federal government spends 11,000,000\$ in the collection of over 260,000,000\$. It would be interesting to know the number of fiscals now employed by the municipality.

—We have no desire to defend the municipal government of the city of Rio de Janeiro, whose financial and administrative mismanagement certainly deserves the severest condemnation. But the general government of Brazil is not in a position to throw the first stone at the city government, for, as the *Pais* correctly remarks, the former, after using and abusing the faculty of issuing paper money and resorting to the expedient of arbitrarily forcing holders of bonds of its internal debt to accept lower rates of interest, was finally obliged to obtain a moratorium from its foreign creditors.

—Reports of the corruption of the press continue to circulate. In an article in the *Imprensa* Dr. Edmundo Bittencourt says that a series of articles eulogising the government, that recently appeared in the editorial columns of a morning journal, cost the taxpayers 30\$ a line. Not long ago, he says, an account of 300,000\$ to be paid to a journalistic protégé of the government was presented at the treasury. The officials required to report on it were unanimous in opposing the payment of the account, which was finally withdrawn with the remark that it had been sent to the treasury by mistake, having been intended for the Banco da Republica, which, according to the writer, is used by the government for the payment of expenses considered illegal by the treasury and by the tribunal of accounts.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 22nd, 1901.		
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold.....	27 d.	
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000), in U. S. coin at \$4.86, 65 per \$ 1 sgd.....	54 75 cts	
do of \$100 U. S. coin at \$4.86, 65 per \$ 1 sgd.....	18 27	
do of £ 1 sgd. in Brazilian gold.....	8 800	
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	9 15/16 d.	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	2495	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	368 rs. gold	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per \$ 1 sgd.....	19.87 c.	
Value of \$100 (\$1.86 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	4972	
Value of £ 1 sterling	24150	

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 14.—To-day's market was firm, and the transactions reported were important.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening	9 3/12-10
"..... closing	10 1/16
Private bills..... opening	10-10 1/32
"..... closing	10 1/16-5 1/32

Official value of the milreis 369-370 reis gold.

Jan. 15.—The market continues firm and rates are improving. Business transacted was important.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening	10 3/12
"..... closing	10 1/16
Private bills..... opening	10 1/16
"..... closing	10 1/16

Official value of the milreis 373-377 reis gold.

Jan. 16.—The situation of to-day's market was irregular, and rates declined during the day. The transactions reported were regular.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening	10 3/12
"..... closing	10 1/16
Private bills..... opening	10 1/16
"..... closing	10 1/16-10 1/32

Official value of the milreis 373-377 reis gold.

Jan. 17.—The market continues uncertain with variation in rates. Business reported small.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening	10 1/16
"..... closing	10 1/16
Private bills..... opening	10 1/16
"..... closing	10 1/16-10 1/32

Official value of the milreis 373 reis gold.

Jan. 18.—Today's market was unchanged, and a small amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening	10 1/16
"..... closing	10 1/16
Private bills..... opening	10 1/16
"..... closing	10 1/16-10 1/32

Official value of the milreis 370-373 reis gold.

Jan. 19.—The market continues uncertain. The movement was limited.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening	10 1/16
"..... closing	10 1/16
Private bills..... opening	10 1/16
"..... closing	10 1/16-10 1/32

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd January, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales during the past week were again on a limited scale, those reported amounting to only 7,000 bags. There was a slight falling off in prices, but hardly in the proportion called for by the rise in exchange. The receipts were 41,054 bags, and the shipments 41,330 bags. Yesterday the market opened on the same conditions, buyers offering 8000 and sellers holding firm for 8200 per arroba. No. 7.

Foreign advices show a decline in prices, and the sales last week were:—New York 92,000 bags, Havre 16,000, Hamburg 51,000, and London 35,000 bags—total 204,000 bags, against 286,000 in the same week last year and 320,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market here during the past week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and at Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
per arroba	do	per to kilos
Jan. 11.....	9\$800-10\$000	6,000 bags, \$5000
" 12.....	9 800-9 800	5,800
" 13.....	9 600-9 800	5,800
" 14.....	9 600-9 800	5,800
" 15.....	9 600-9 800	5,800
" 16.....	9 600-9 800	5,800
" 17.....	9 600-9 800	5,800
" 18.....	9 600-9 800	5,800
" 19.....	9 600-9 800	5,800
" 20.....	9 600-9 800	5,800
" 21.....	9 600-9 800	5,800
" 22.....	9 600-9 800	5,800

The shipments since our last report have been:

28,733 bags for the United States	
6,129 " " Europe	
1,125 " " Cape of Good Hope	
1,927 " " River Plate, etc.	
3,110 " " Coastwise	
41,330 bags.	

The following ships-sailed with coffee last week:

Europe:	Jan. 10	Jan. 12
Jan. 13 Havre Spain str. San Ignacio Loyola	1,500	
" 16 do Fr. str. La Plata	2,000	
" 17 Bordeaux Fr. str. La Plata	2,000	
" 18 Oran	250	
" 19 Antwerp Germ. str. Hindberg	1,000	
" 20 Hamburg Germ. str. Pina	650	
" 21 Copenhagen	200	
Elsewhere:		
Jan. 16 Montevideo Fr. str. Cordillera	1,375	
" 17 Buenos Aires	1,375	
" 17 Valparaiso Br. str. Orellana	295	
" 18 Comodoro	50	
" 19 Talcahuano	175	
" 20 Corral	175	
Coastwise:		
Jan. 12 Northern ports str. Espirito Santo	1,760	
" 12 Southern ports str. Espirito Santo	1,432	
" 14 do do str. Porto Alegre	242	
" 15 Northern ports str. Fortaleza	500	
" 16 do do str. Fortaleza	3,444	
" 16 do do str. Itanema	3,444	

The receipts for the past week were 45,033 bags against 40,012 bags for the previous week and 25,735 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6....	Jan. 10	Jan. 12
7....	10\$200	10\$400
8....	9 800	10 000
9....	9 400	9 600
10....	9 100	9 300

The stock was estimated this morning at 200.102

The stock was estimated this morning at 29,102 bags according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, and 28,089 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,600,000 bags.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 21st.

3	Inscriptions 3 1/2 %	640
40	do	335
10	do (reg.)	620
10	do	625
10	do	620
300	Emprestimo Municipal	110
145	do	112
30	do (reg.)	120
Banks.		
24	Commercial	735000
11	Commercio (40 1/2 %)	40
303	Republica	53
40	Rural e Hypothecario (2nd s.)	27
25	do	28
Miscellaneous.		
100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	112000
JAN. 17.		
4	Apolices, 58	735000
2	do	725
94	do	740
1	do (500\$) at rate of	720
51	do 1895	715
20	do (reg.)	735
3	Inscriptions 3 1/2 %	635
30	do	635
20	do (reg.)	620
112	do	112
100	Emprestimo Municipal	110
100	do (reg.)	120
Banks.		
212	Republica	53500
40	do	54
300	do	56
Insurance.		
100	Confianca	315000
Miscellaneous.		
320	Melhoramentos no Brazil	115000
JAN. 18.		
15	Apolices, 58	735000
69	do	740
10	do (500\$) (cert.) at rate of	680
10	do 2000\$ do	700
40	do 1895	715
3	do (reg.)	735
19	do 1897	840
44	do (reg.)	850
27	Inscriptions 3 1/2 %	618
30	do	620
25	do (reg.)	635
10	do 1895	630
10	do 1895 at rate of	625
150	Emprestimo Municipal	112
10	do do reg.	120
50	deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	37
10	Empresa Viacao	12
Banks.		
8	Commercial	735000
20	Constructor	5
79	Republica	54500
55	do	54
Miscellaneous.		
75	Centros Pastoris	85000
100	Sal e Navegacao	19
JAN. 19.		
17	Apolices, 58	735000
3	do	737
1	do (200\$) at rate of	715
7	do 1895	715
20	do (reg.)	730
10	do 1897 (reg.)	820
4	Inscriptions 3 1/2 %	620
10	do	620
10	do 1895 (reg.) at rate of	630
15	Emprestimo Municipal	111
Banks.		
18	Commercio	1105000
200	Republica	55
300	do	54 500
720	do	54
50	Rural e Hypothecario	80
Miscellaneous.		
50	Melhoramentos no Brazil	105000
200	do do	10 250
500	do do	10 500

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS--S. PAULO.

Bankers.	
Banco Comercio e Industria	310000
Constructor e Agricola	—
Credito Real da Carteira H.	—
Lavadores	100 000
Mercantil de Santos	—
S. Paulo	130 000
Kibeiara Preto	115 000
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	210 000
do do (40 1/2 %)	110 000
União de S. Paulo (all paid)	47 000
Santos	—
Cia Agua e Luz	—
Antarctica	200 000
Argos Paulista	—
Fabril Paulista	—
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro	—
Car de S. Paulo	—
Italo Paulista	25 000
Lupton	130 000
Mechanica	115 000
Melhoramentos de Brotas	85 000
Mogyana (all paid)	233 000
idem (at 30 days)	233 000
Paulista	232 000
idem (at 30 days)	225 000
Pogredior	35 000
Ribeiroff	—
Telephonica	—
União Sportiva	20 000
Viacao Paulista	7 000

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds			Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
							buyers	sellers
06,595,000\$	483,401,000\$	Stock 5 1/2 % currency (apolicies)			1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$			
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895			1,000		735000—	735 000
119,620	119,620	do 1897, 6 1/2 %			1,000		712 000—	715 000
30,000,000	7,127,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6 1/2 %			1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$		842 000—	850 000
91,885,000	20,540,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2 %			1,000\$ 500		—	2,500 000
18,350,000	18,350,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2 %			1,000\$ 500		—	1,800 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo			1,000\$ 500\$ 200		—	1,835 000
13,193,000	13,193,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2 %			1,000\$ 500\$ 200		—	350 000
5,000,000	4,980,200	do of Rio de Janeiro, 5 1/2 %			1,000		—	750 000
45,512,000	45,512,000	do of Parahyba, 6 1/2 %			1,000		—	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	do of Pernambuco, 6 1/2 %			1,000		—	370 000
600,000	600,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 5 1/2 %			1,000		—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2 %			1,000		920 000—	—
25,000,000	22,459,600	do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2 %			1,000		110 000—	112 000
2,400,000	2,400,000	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2 %			200		—	170 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	3,977	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	84000, July 1900	755000— 905000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	do do	200	3,070,000	84000, ditto 1900	110 000— 42 000
24,000,000	120,000	20,000	200	Constructor do Brazil	200	1,645,000	48000, Aug. 1892	3 500— 3 750
10,000,000	50,000	7,793,535	200	Credito Mobil.	200	1,775,000	28000, July 1896	1 000— 6 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	80,079	12 1/2 % ditto 1892	10 000— 35 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	650,000	— July 1900	—
750,000	15,000	all	200	Funç. Publicas	200	74,921	38000, ditto 1900	45 000— 75 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	291,203	48000, July 1899	100 000— 54 500
8,875,000	44,375	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	45,401	64000, Jan. 1898	130 000— 20 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	252,000	105000, ditto 1900	75 000— 30 000
100,046,400	504,732	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	18,091,774	68000, ditto 1900	130 000— 20 000
10,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	417,000	12000, ditto 1900	75 000— 30 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do 2nd series	200	7,619,215	98000, ditto 1900	27 000— 30 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	2,185,326	48000, ditto 1900	190 000— 20 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	do do 2nd series	200	6,000,000	125000, ditto 1900	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Commercia da Bahia	200	334,711	10 1/2 % ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,168,818	8 1/2 % ditto 1900	—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavadores S. Paulo	200	400,000	12 1/2 % ditto 1900	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	75000, Jan. 1895	6 1/2 % July 1899	—
10,84,610	—	25,000	200	União de S. Paulo	200	400,000	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina	100\$	51,954	3000 Aug. 1900	111000— 275000
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100\$	—	2 000 Aug. 1900	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Machado e Campos	200	65,000	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mazambuco	200	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	238,325	200	do do 2nd series	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	26,473	100	Oeste de Minas	100	2,901,489	Int. Sept. 93	2 000—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do do	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo	200	—	Int. Jan. 92	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	do do	200	—	Int. Jan. 92	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Itana	200	1,480,060	6 1/2 % June, 92	5 000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	do do	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	União Valenciana	200	60,455	64000, Feb. 86	—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucahy	200	—	—	—
—	—	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia	200	—	—	—
—	—	all	200	do do	200	55	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$	168,732	—	80000—
5,000,000	50,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos	100	6,071	14000, July 91	115 000—
7,000,000	70,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	64,248	5 000, Aug. 1900	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	58,300	200	S. Christovao	200	—	5 000, Jan. 99	93 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel	200	105,899	5 1/2 % June 99	86 000—
500,000	5,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	34,499	4 000, Sept. 1900	80 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima	200\$	350,000\$	95000, Aug. 1900	200000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	200000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira	200	—	—	200000—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	S. João da Barra e Campos	200	59,598	5 000, Aug. 1900	300 000—
—	—	—	—	Sul Paulista	200	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	1,243,744	105000— July 1900	150000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	410,541	7 000— Aug. 96	115 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Batistog (and Eng.)	200	46,373	4 000— Feb. 1900	250000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	—	10 000— Aug. 1900	120 000—
18,000,000	90,000	all	200	Carica	200	241,927	10 000— July 98	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Continuag Industrial	200	30,272	10 000— ditto 1900	110 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Corcovado	200	189,282	— Aug. 1900	150 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	D. Izabel	200	92,814	12 000— July 98	170 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana	200	100,000	10 000— Aug. 1900	200 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Magense	200	28,477	10 000— ditto 1900	130 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Manufactura Fluminense	200	156,253	10 000— July 1900	160 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Petropolisana	200	39,625	12 000— July 1900	145 000—
450,000	2,250	all	100	Progresso Industrial	100	639,389	12 000— July 1900	120 000—
300,000	1,500	all	100	Rink Wobles	100	37,345	4 000— Jan. 1900	80 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	39,394	— ditto 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João	200	—	—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	71,567	— July 1900	150 000—
—	—	all	200	União Fabril	200	1,314,403	17 1/2 %—Aug. 99	170 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	—	18000, July 97	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	—	20 000, July 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Brança	200	300,000\$	2 000, Feb. 99	300000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança	200	—	3 000, Jan. 99	480 000—
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	200	Fidelidade	200	200,000	3 000, Jan. 98	—
1,400,000	7,000	all	100	Mechoramentos e Cartegens	100	18,912	5 000, Jan. 99	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Geral	200	252,000	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Indemnizadora	200	400,000	2 000, ditto 1900	11 000—
673,100	3,365	all	200	Providence	200	40,000	3 000, ditto 1900	14 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Propriedade	200	150,120	1 500, ditto 1900	120 000—
—	—	all	200	—	200	—	—	17 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Tattersall Moreaux	50\$	42,378\$	1 500, Jan. 99	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	260,000	all	200	Locas de Santos	200	—	—	135000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brazil	200	2,437,379	4 000, Jan. 1900	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Fabricadora	200	14,697	10000, Aug. 91	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper)	200	6,506,144	8 000, Jan. 92	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	o Faiz (newspaper)	200	53,289	4 000, Feb. 1900	10 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Lotos Nacionais do Brazil	200	1,934,680	10 000, Feb. 93	120 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Mattie Lafargue (Paraguay tea)	200	300,000	13 000, May 1900	50 000—
9,317,800	93,178	all	200	Monitos Fluminense (flour mills)	200	29,207	9 1/2 % May 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Salvamento do Rio de Janeiro (building society)	200	729,514	—	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Transporte e Cartegens	200	400,000	5 000, July 99	—
600,000	3,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	76,509	6 000, Aug. 92	—
—	—	all	200	Uniao (water for ships)	200	—	—	—

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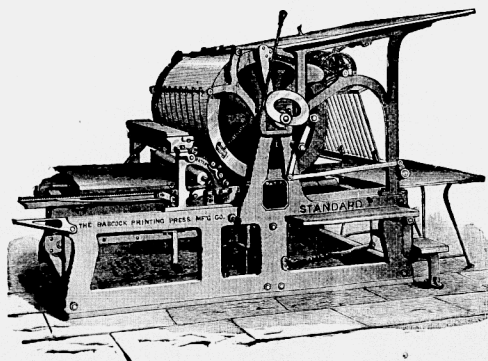
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1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 22 Nile		Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 25 Magda- lena		Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Febr. 2 Clyde		Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 6 Nile		Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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